1: Fitzgerald H-5 (1937-1938) AE3 Sino-Tibetan
Border Peoples AE3

313 nightly markets in Ta Li. The cedars in the rain forest which begins near 13,000 ft. and continues to the crest are cut for building timber to some extent. As they grow on steep and often almost sheer slopes and precipices, much of the timber cannot be cut, or if cut cannot be fetched down. This industry is therefore very limited, and the lengths obtainable small. Large beams for house building and boat building are more easily obtained from the forests on Chi Tsu Shan, the mountain behind the eastern shore of the lake.

824 The Min Chia see no value in the many wild fruits which
261 grow on Ts'ang Shan and no attempt to cultivate them or even to gather the wild fruit for sale, is made. Soft fruit such as raspberries, of which there are two excellent wild varieties, could not be transported to a distant market, and as the people of Ta Li and the villagers themselves have never considered them edible, there is no local market.

313 In recent years the *hsien* government, which acts as trustee for such public land as the mountain, has done something towards reafforesting the lower slopes with pines. Much of the ancient pine forest has been cleared by woodcutters, but re-planting undertaken within the last twenty years has restored the lower slopes to forest, and strict licensing of wood cutting is now enforced. On the other hand no attempt has been made to exterminate or even reduce the wolves which infest Ts'ang Shan and not only prey upon the small flocks of sheep, but also raid the villages of the plain
312 for pigs and chickens. The main value of Ts'ang Shan, in Min
316 Chia eyes, is as a source of perennial streams for irrigating the rice land, its secondary value as the source of the famous Ta Li marble for which the city is known all over China.

226 If the mountain is neglected, the possibilities of the lake both for fishing and transport are fully realised. The Erh Hai produces many kinds of fish, for which there is a ready sale in the city and villages. Every lake-side village is a fishing

2: Rock K-5 (1934-) 1947 AF16 Southwest China AF16
Sino-Tibetan Border AE3

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(Courtesy Nat. Geogr. Soc.)

PLATE 173. — THE BLEAK TOWN OF TE-CH'IN (A-TUN-TZU)

It is situated at an elevation of 11,500 feet at the head of a valley. Its inhabitants are Tibetan, Na-khi and Chinese; the latter are the merchants who for fear of Tibetan raids keep their more valuable merchandise on the west bank of the Mekong, two to three days' journey south.

[p. 330E]